

## POLITICAL POT BOILS

Boomers from Many States  
Flock to Capital.

## TOWNS AFTER CONVENTION

Kansas City Seems to Be Favorite  
Now—Denver and Chicago to Be  
Heard From—Presidential Candi-  
dates Have Aids in Field to Meet  
the Incoming Delegations.

Politicians from every part of the country came to Washington yesterday, either as delegates to a convention, the Republican national committee meeting to-morrow and Saturday, or attracted by the opening of Congress. Every avowed Presidential candidate has boomers on the ground, and delegations are seeing to have their city chosen as the place for holding the Republican convention.

The air is so charged with politics that it has invaded every hotel in town, and from the in-comers it was signified that Kansas City will be selected for the next convention, and that the big meeting will be held early in June. Chairman New thinks Tuesday, June 2, the right date.

The Fairbanks and Taft boomers are hobnobbing together as though there was not another Presidential candidate in the Buckeye State, while Senator Foraker has lieutenants in the field. That President Roosevelt will not be renominated seems to be the general belief of many of the visitors.

**Vorys Represents Taft.**  
Arthur I. Vorys, of Columbus, is the Taft man in the field, while Joseph B. Keating, of Indianapolis, the manager of the Fairbanks boom, with Fred A. Sims, secretary of state in Indiana, and James P. Goodrich, the Republican State chairman, have opened headquarters at the Raleigh. Joseph R. Malloy, of Columbus, is feeling the pulse in behalf of Senator Foraker, and spent the greater part of last evening in close conference with the man who uttered his debt to the President's plan to retire him from public life. Congressional delegations are looking out for the interests of Knox and Cannon, and William L. Ward, national committee man from New York, and William Barnes Jr., of Albany, State executive committee chairman, will come from New York to-day.

For the convention, Kansas City has a delegation, headed by J. H. Neff, ex-senator of the city, and Walter F. Dickey, Republican State chairman, and a banquet was tendered Chairman New and a number of delegates at the Shoreham last night, when the advantages of the Missouri city were presented, and it was announced that St. Louis has quit the race in favor of Kansas City. Lieut. Gov. Harper, of Colorado, is heading the Denver contingent, and Atlantic City will send a delegation to-day.

**Has a Big Hall.**  
Chairman New is said to favor Kansas City, both because of the size of the hall, which will seat 20,000 persons, all of whom can hear a speaker, and because of the fact that there has already been raised \$75,000 with which to meet the expenses of the convention.

"It is too soon to count on it until the vote has been taken Saturday afternoon," said Mr. Dickey, "but we feel pretty certain that we will be able to land the convention."

"We don't want to buy it, but Democrats as well as Republicans, have contributed to the fund that has been raised, and we want to show that we are public spirited."

Chicago's proposition will be presented at the committee meeting by Representative Lowden, of Illinois, but it is not known whether or not the Windy City contingent will agree to build a new hall, and the general belief is that the crowd that will attend this convention will be larger than that at any previous meeting.

Presidential boomers profess to have no care as to where the convention is held, but it is pretty generally believed that the Taft forces want Kansas City chosen, but no other preferences have been indicated.

**Vorys Sees President.**  
Mr. Vorys spent three quarters of an hour with the President yesterday afternoon, and after his call declared he was satisfied with the outlook, which may mean he knows whether the President would accept another nomination.

"The Taft boom is growing all the time," he said, "and we appreciate the interest the President is taking in it. We will not have a reception when Mr. Taft lands in New York, but will give the Secretary time to get down to business and clean up his work. Then he will open a campaign in earnest."

Mr. Keating had nothing to say about the Ohio situation, or if it would help the Vice President, but said there is no doubt but that Indiana will be solid for her favorite son.

While Gov. Hughes, of New York, was the only candidate not represented, there was much talk about him in the corridors last night, and much interest expressed as to his attitude toward the nomination, which delegates will arrive to-day and will attend the meeting in the Arlington to-morrow and Saturday. Secretary Dover says every delegate will be here in person or by proxy.

## WANT PULP TARIFF CUT.

Half Dozen Members Present Bills for Change in Schedule.

While members of the Ways and Means Committee intimate that now is a bad time for the Republican contingent to tinker with the tariff, there seems to be some possibility that influence enough will be brought to bear this session for the removal of the tariff on wood pulp and to have works of art introduced into the country free of duty.

No less than half a dozen bills on each subject have been presented in the House, and as the President's change in the wood-pulp schedule and an agreement with Canada, it seems more than likely something will be done.

At the same time, under direction of the President, investigation is being made into the workings of the so-called "paper trust," that has forced up the price of white paper to the point that newspaper publication on a small scale is rapidly becoming impossible. The forbidding prices, too, apply with equal force to other lines of business, and during the session there will be delegations of all sorts asking for a change.

Because it is a matter so widely used throughout the country, objection, as is true in many cases, is not confined to any one locality, and the country editors all over the nation will have their word to say to the men representing them in Congress.

## Place Lights Near New Station.

The Commissioners yesterday approved the recommendation of Walter C. Allen, electrical engineer of the District, that twenty-nine arc lamps be established on the streets leading to and across the plaza in front of the New Union Station.

## YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

The first bill of the session brought out a flood of proposed measures, among which were a number of bills affecting the District of Columbia.

Senator Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, presented his bill, "In God we trust," on all the bills. Senator Lodge offered an amendment to the rules, which led to a spirited colloquy between himself and Senator Carter.

Democratic resolutions were introduced, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the recent emergency bond issue and other financial relief measures.

Senator Tillman suggested a measure to facilitate the business of the Senate by doing away with the reading of titles of bills not of general interest.

Adjournment taken at 2:30 a. m. until noon to-day.

## DESIRED MOTTO RESTORED.

## Two Members Ask for "In God We Trust" on Coins.

Two bills have been introduced so far in the House for the placing of the legend, "In God we trust," on all the coins of the United States. The first was that presented by Ollie James, of Kentucky, and the second by Morris Sheppard, of Texas. The first is aimed directly at the new \$10 and \$20 gold pieces, on which the motto was left off, or it provides it shall be "restored." The Sheppard bill provides that in the future such a legend shall be stamped on all money issued by the government. Both were referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

## EXPECT SHIP SUBSIDY LAW

## Friends of This Measure Hope to See It Enacted.

Gallinger and Humphrey to Introduce It in Such Form as Promises to Help It.

Ship subsidy legislation, as outlined by President Roosevelt in his message Wednesday, is regarded by its friends as almost "a sure thing" at this session. The identical bills, introduced by Senator Gallinger and Representative Humphrey, will go to the Post-office Committee. Hitherto the subsidy bills have been so drawn that they went to the Senate Commerce Committee and the House Merchant Marine Committee.

The Senate, it is claimed, can be relied upon to pass the simple bill, of only about ten lines, by which it is proposed to extend the law of 1891 to permit of subsidies on mail routes of more than four thousand miles to South America and to the Orient. If the bill, for any reason, is hung up in the House by Republican opposition from the Middle West, it will be taken to the Post-office bill, where it would be relevant as a rider, and the House will hardly be able to shake it off.

## BUSY DAY IN SENATE.

## Presentation of Bills Occupies Major Portion of Session.

Yesterday was the first bill day in the Senate, and for more than an hour after the Senate met the paper deluge continued. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, was the first Senator recognized.

He had about a score of bills, the most important outside of the District bills being in relation to the personnel of the Revenue-cutter Service; to promote the efficiency of the Life-saving Service, and a mail subsidy bill.

Senator Platt had a few pension bills, and also a voluminous currency bill. Senator Tillman objected to the reading of the bills and memorials by titles, as a time-consuming task.

"No Senator cares anything about his bills after they are introduced and the titles are printed in the Record," said Mr. Tillman. "The publication can be as easily obtained by handing the bills to the clerk."

Mr. Tillman proposed that hereafter Senators pursue the latter method in minor bills, declaring that such a course is sanctioned by the Senate rules.

The creation of a permanent commission for the improvement of inland waterways, the permanent fund of \$450,000, to be replenished by issues of bonds, is the object of a bill offered by Senator Newlands, of Nevada.

Mr. Newlands also introduced his bill of the last session, providing for the compulsory incorporation under national law of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. State police powers or control of local traffic are not disturbed, but State taxation is to be uniform.

Mr. Hansbrough, of North Dakota, introduced his bill authorizing a central bank of the United States, of Wisconsin, proposed a measure directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make an appraisal of the value of all the physical properties of interstate carriers.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, introduced a bill for the admission into the Union as a State of the Territory of New Mexico. The Arizona statehood bill was introduced later by Senator Flint, of California.

Senator Dick, of Ohio, re-introduced his bill for increasing the pay of the army, navy, and marine corps.

At 2:35 the Senate went into executive session, and having confirmed a number of nominations, adjourned at 2:30 until noon to-day.

## WILLIAMS IS SUSTAINED.

## Minority Caucus Results in Victory for Leader.

By a vote of 24 to 4, the leadership of Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, was sustained at the Democratic caucus of House members last night. The Jones resolution, upon which his author spoke for more than an hour, was defeated by a substitute authorizing the minority leader to designate committee places, offered by Representative Carlin, of Virginia, only four members—Representative Lamar, of Florida; Jones, of Virginia; Slayden, of Texas, and Hardwick, of Georgia—voting in the negative.

The caucus terminated just as it was expected it would. Fully two-thirds of the Democratic members signing the call did so for the purpose of bringing the question of confidence in Representative Williams' leadership squarely before the Democratic members, and having a vote upon it.

Before the adjournment of the caucus, Mr. Williams made a short speech to the members urging party harmony, declaring that the Democratic outlook was better than it had been for a number of years, and the members should at once perfect their organization for the Congressional committee and get ready for the fight next year.

## ASK ABOUT BOND ISSUE.

## Democrats Want Information on Relief Measures.

That the minority in the Senate does not propose to let the issue of Panama bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury, as a relief measure during the recent financial stringency, got off without yielding to the Democratic party whatever capital can be made out of it, was indicated yesterday, when Senators Clay, of Georgia, and Culberson, of Texas, the latter the minority leader on the floor, introduced resolutions calling for the submission to the Senate of information concerning the amount of the bonds issued and the allotment thereof.

The two Democratic Senators also asked for information regarding the names and number of national bank depositaries, the amounts which they carry, and the amount of 3 per cent Treasury certificates issued, and to whom these were allotted.

At the request of Senator Keen, of New Jersey, the resolutions went over under the rules.

## Always the Same

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## MANY DISTRICT BILLS

First Opportunity in Senate  
Brings Them Out.

## TO PURCHASE MAIL TRACTS

Heyburn Again Introduces His Plan to Provide Sites for Government Buildings—Gallinger Wants to Curb Tuberculosis—Street Extensions in the Northern Section.

Senator Heyburn's bill for the purchase of the land south of the avenue, which it is proposed to use as sites for government buildings, in furtherance of the general scheme for the extension of the Mall and the beautification of the Capitol, was reintroduced in the Senate yesterday by the Senator from Idaho. It is the bill which was introduced by Mr. Heyburn last winter and passed by the Senate, but failed of passage in the House.

The introduction of this bill yesterday was the principal incident of a day marked by the presentation of District measures, most of which were introduced by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. These included bills to transfer jurisdiction over the aqueduct, the filtration plant and their appurtenances, including the Conduit road, from the War Department to the District Commissioners; to require the registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District; to erect an iron bridge over Rock creek at U street, and extend that thoroughfare so as to make it continuous where there is now a break at the creek; to establish a park at the junction of Maryland avenue, Fifteenth and H streets northeast on a part of old Graceland Cemetery; to extend Twentieth street northeast from Benning road to M street by condemnation proceedings, the new portion to be 100 feet wide, and the damages, plus the cost of the proceedings, to be assessed as benefits against the abutting property owners; to widen Benning road from Fifteenth street northeast to Oklahoma avenue to 110 feet, provided at least 50 per cent of the required land be dedicated to the District, and to require the Washington Railway and Electric Company to extend its tracks and conduits and maintain a through car service to Oklahoma avenue; to extend H street northeast, provided at least 50 per cent of the required land be dedicated to the District, by condemnation of the remainder, from Fifteenth street northeast to Twenty-second street northeast, with a width of ninety feet; to use the funds of the Freedman's Bureau now in the United States Treasury for the establishment and maintenance of a home in Washington for aged and infirm negroes; to acquire for park purposes the tract known as Montrose, on Georgetown Heights, north of R street and east of Lovers lane; to condemn the property fronting on Oak street northeast from its present terminus east of Center street to Fourteenth street with a width of fifty feet.

## STILL PLANS UNIVERSITY.

Senator Frye reintroduced his bill for the establishment of the University of the United States in Washington, to be a government institution for the advancement of knowledge, with the President of the United States as its head, its sphere of instruction to be graduate work in special lines of study.

Senator Heyburn introduced a bill to establish a department of mines and mining in Washington, with a commissioner of mining at its head.

The Heyburn purchase bill, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, is for the purchase of all lands south of Pennsylvania avenue and north of Maryland avenue, as far as Sixth street, where it is intersected by Maryland avenue, and between Pennsylvania avenue and the Mall up to Fifteenth street northwest, block 221, at the junction of Maryland avenue and First street, the front of the Capitol, and block 375 and reservation 12, facing the Capitol grounds between Pennsylvania avenue and B street northwest. These tracts include nearly two million of acres, and are exclusive of 12,000 acres now owned by the government, and the allies and streets, which are not affected by the bill. The government holdings between Fifth and Fifteenth street total 441,361 square feet, and the streets and alleys in the affected area aggregated 1,343,38 square feet.

**Ten Millions for Purchase.**  
The land proposed to be acquired is assessed at \$3,753,906 and the buildings now occupying the land are assessed at \$2,208,800, and as these assessments represent but two-thirds of the actual cash value of the property, the total cost of the property to be acquired, including ground and buildings, would be \$9,908,556. Ten million dollars is appropriated for the purchase by the terms of the bill, the Secretary of the Treasury to make the purchases subject to the approval of the President, by agreement with the owners, if possible, and if not, by condemnation. In no case is more than the actual cash value of the property to be paid.

Senator Heyburn's purpose is by means of the bill to provide sites for the location of appropriate public buildings, which should be harmonious, though not monotonous, in architecture, and pending the erection of the buildings, he would turn the enlarged Mall over to the people as a pleasure ground.

Senator Gallinger's tuberculosis registration bill provides for the compulsory reporting of all real or suspected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, the records of such cases to be kept strictly secret, and the name of any suspected person to be erased from the records when satisfactory proof is had that he is not a victim of the disease, as well as the erasure of the names of those who may be cured of the disease. Provision is made for the instruction of consumptive patients, sanitary measures, and also for the disinfection of premises in which deaths of consumptives occur or from which persons so affected remove.

## BANKING COMMITTEE MEETS.

## Subcommittee Will Draft Bill to Present in House.

The new Banking and Currency Committee of the House met yesterday morning, and for two and a half hours discussed the currency situation in all of its phases, its causes, effects, and its remedy. Upon each of these questions there was wide difference of opinion, but it was stated after the adjournment that the committee was more nearly in accord on the matter of the necessity for some action than any previous Banking and Currency Committee has been for several Congresses.

All of the members took part in the discussion and made suggestions. Chairman Fowler stated that he had been authorized by the committee to name a subcommittee of five members, which will act as a measure to submit to the full committee.

This he will do either to-day or to-morrow. As soon as this measure is prepared it will be presented to the full committee, which will then grant hearings to financial experts, and the committee's opinions are most affected and who have opinions to advance. This is taken to mean that no measure can be reported to the House much if any before the holiday recess, ending at mid-day, day, made 55 knots, an average of 21 knots hourly.

## Mauretania Slows Up.

## London, Dec. 4.—The average speed of the steamer Mauretania up to 1:30 o'clock this afternoon was 23.57 knots. On her last day, ending at mid-day, she made 55 knots, an average of 21 knots hourly.

## LODGE AND CARTER TILT.

## Former's Amendment to Senate Rules Starts Debate.

As a result of his little tilt with the Vice President in the Senate Monday, when he insisted upon the calling of the roll before any business was transacted, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, yesterday offered an amendment to rule 3 of the rules of the Senate, to make it mandatory that upon the assembling of a new Congress the roll call shall precede the business of the first day's session.

At present, a quorum is assumed upon all occasions in the Senate, as it is a continuing body, unlike the House, which is renewed every two years. A Senator may demand a roll call at any time by questioning the presence of a quorum, but the Chair has no power to order a roll call unless such question is raised.

Mr. Lodge's suggestion led to a forensic contest between himself and Senator Carter, of Montana, who defended the old form of procedure as an expedient one, owing to the danger that on the first assembling of a new Congress the Senate, before the new members have been sworn in, might find itself in an embarrassing position if the question of a quorum were raised and sustained after the calling of the roll only of the Senators whose terms had not expired with the preceding Congress. Mr. Lodge then suggested that the first roll call include the Senators-elect also.

Senator Gallinger's recognition by the Chair to submit the first bill of the Sixtieth Congress put an end to the debate, and the resolution went over.

## MAY DELAY NEW CAR LINES

Amendment for Universal Transfers and Lower Fares Expected.

## Representative Smith, Next Chairman of House District Committee Discusses Local Affairs.

"So far as I am concerned," said Samuel Smith, of Michigan, who is said to be slated for the chairmanship of the District Committee in the House, "I believe Congress should afford some relief at once so that the public can ride on street cars to and from the New Union Station. I am free to confess, however, that if the bill introduced by Mr. Sims, providing for a temporary overhead trolley loop is combined with a bill providing only that such tracks shall be built while the permanent system is being installed, it will depend on the sentiment in the House whether it passes."

"If such a bill comes up, and any attempt is made to amend it, as I believe there will be, providing for a universal transfer system and for 3-cent fares, then there is a question if it will pass."

That such an amendment will be offered seems quite certain, for Mr. Madden is thoroughly convinced there should be such a provision in any street car legislation that is passed, and if the District committee should pass favorably on a bill providing only for the construction of the tracks, it is pretty certain it will never get through the House until some one has offered an amendment along those lines.

Concerning the schools, Mr. Smith had only to say that although he was not here during the summer, he had watched what the newspapers had had to say about the school affairs of the District. "So far, I have had no intimation that might result in a public hearing on the question. There seems to be friction some place, and I suppose the matter will be brought before the committee."

It is understood that Speaker Cannon will announce the make-up of this committee some time early next week. There is but one minority vacancy, and it is known that the friends of Representative Carlin, of Alexandria, are working hard to have him assigned to that place. Mr. Carlin, whose business has brought him to Washington almost every day of his life, is believed to be as near a District citizen as could be selected for the place, and much pressure has been brought to bear on both Mr. Williams and Mr. Cannon to have him selected.

## DAVIS' BILL IS SWEEPING.

## New Senator Introduces Radical Anti-Traffic Measure.

Senator Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, foe of corporate greed and of gambling in general, yesterday introduced in the Senate a bill to prohibit combinations, pools, and agreements of all sorts among persons and corporations engaged in interstate or international commerce. He gave notice that he will ask leave to address the Senate on his measure on Wednesday next.

The proposed law is a lengthy and radical one. It provides a fine of \$5,000 for any person or corporation entering into any agreement having the object of fixing the price or curtailing the output of any commodity or thing of any nature whatsoever, the fine to operate for each separate violation, and the offender shall be committed, and also provides for the imprisonment from five to twenty-one years of any person convicted for such offense.

Any corporation found guilty under the proposed act is thereafter to be delinquent on its obligations to interstate commerce, and the conviction of any personal agent of any corporation under the provisions of the act is to be accepted as prima facie evidence of the guilt of the corporation.

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